

Supporting information

Spin Delocalization Over Type Zero Copper Site

Alexey Potapov¹, Kyle M. Lancaster^{2§}, John H. Richards², Harry B. Gray², Daniella Goldfarb¹,

¹Department of Chemical Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel

²Beckman Institute, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA 91125 USA

[§]Present address: Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853 USA

Email: Daniella.goldfarb@weizmann.ac.il

Assignment of the ¹⁴N signals of C112D

$A_1(^{14}\text{N})=27.9$ MHz and $A_2(^{14}\text{N})=36.9$ MHz give $A_1(^{15}\text{N})=39.1$ MHz and $A_2(^{15}\text{N})=51$ MHz, respectively. This should give ¹⁵N lines at 5.3 and 33.8 MHz and 11.6 and 40.1 MHz, respectively. The ED-NMR spectrum recorded at g_{\perp} , shown in Fig. S1a, exhibits peaks ~12 MHz and 33.8 MHz (marked with arrows) and the ENDOR spectrum, Fig. S1b, shows a broad signal in 40-44 MHz. This is in agreement with the above expectations. We exclude the possibility that the peak at 33.8 MHz in the ED-NMR spectrum is due to weakly coupled ¹³C because it is not at the correct frequency (compare with Fig. S1b). Furthermore, the ¹³C signals are expected to be very weak in the ED-NMR because the ¹³C hyperfine coupling is far from the cancellation condition. The alternative of one type of nitrogens with $A(^{14}\text{N})=32.4$ MHz would yield ¹⁵N signals at 8.5 and 36.9 MHz which are not observed. The S/N of the ¹⁵N ED-NMR spectrum is much lower than that of the corresponding ¹⁴N spectrum because of the forbidden transition are less intense due to the absence of the nuclear quadrupole interaction that contribute significantly to the mixing of the nuclear states.

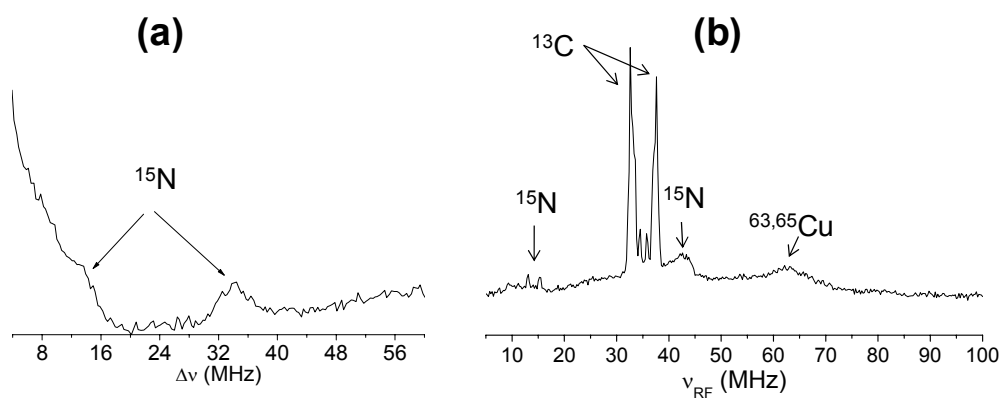


Figure S1: (a) W-band ED-NMR and (b) Davies ENDOR of $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ enriched C112D measured at 3289 mT. The arrows mark the observed peaks and their assignment.

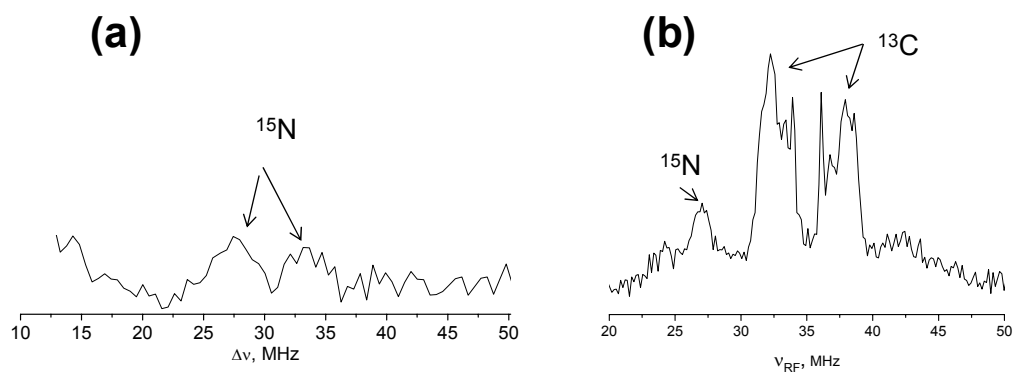


Figure S2. ED-NMR (a) and Davies ENDOR (b) of $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ enrich C112D/M121L recorded at $B=3267$ mT. The broad background in (b) is attributed to $^{63,65}\text{Cu}$ signals.

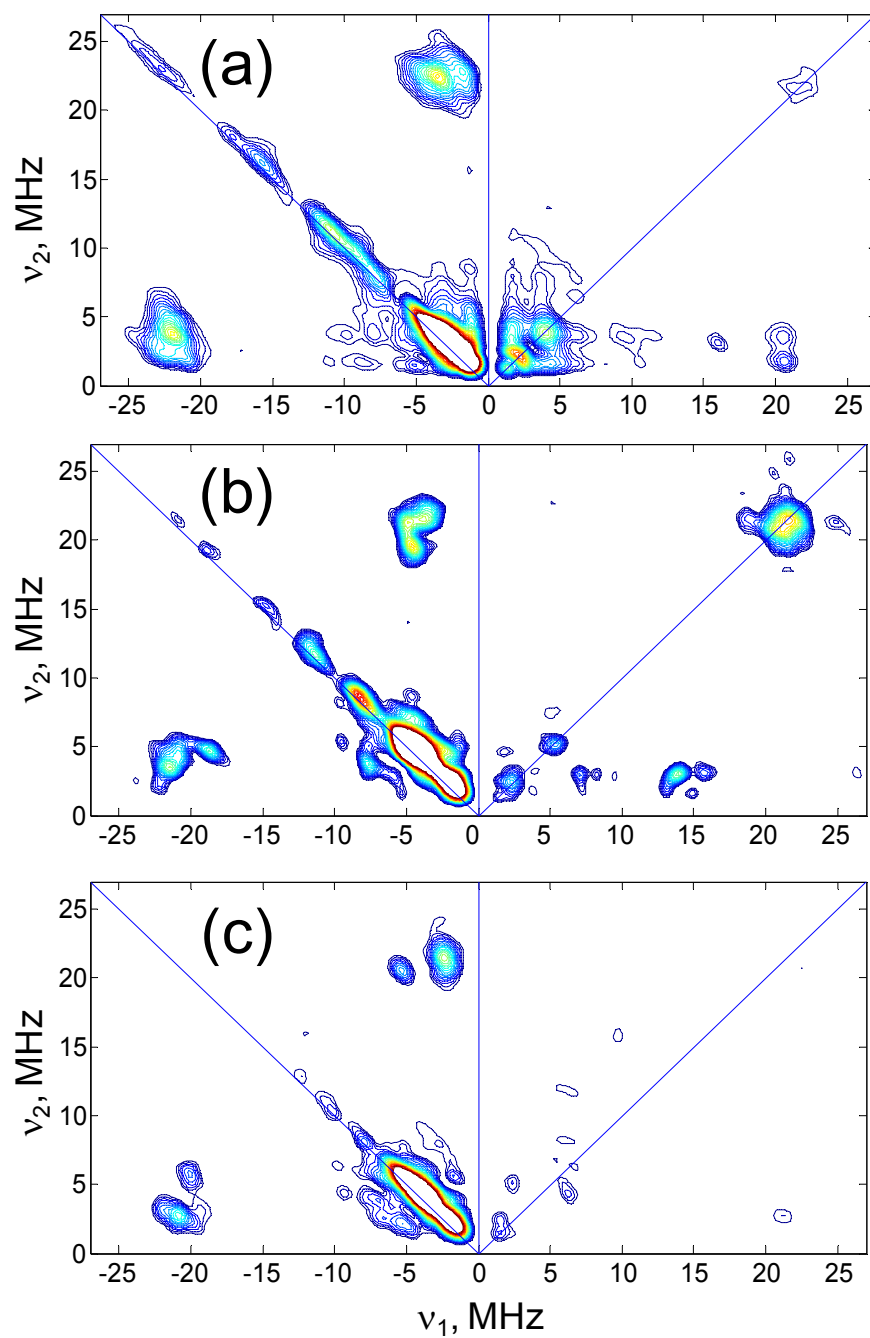


Figure S3. W-band HYSCORE spectra of C112D/M121L recorded at $B = 3267$ mT recorded with $\tau = 137.5$ ns and $B_0 = 3267$ mT (a), and at $B_0 = 2881$ mT and $\tau = 137.5$ ns (b) and $\tau = 200$ ns (c).

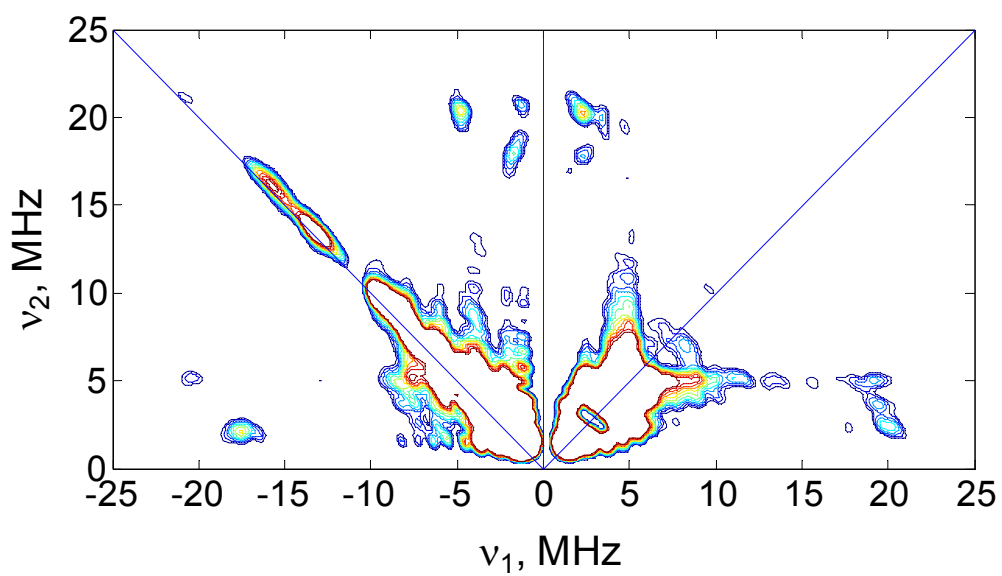


Figure. S4: W-band HYSCORE spectra of C112D/M121F azurin recorded at $B=3242$ mT and $\tau=150$ ns.

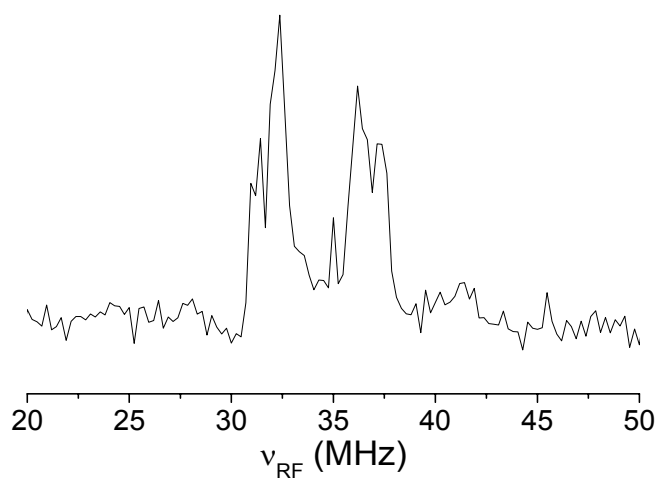


Figure S5. W-band Davies ENDOR of $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ enriched C112D measured at 3222 mT.

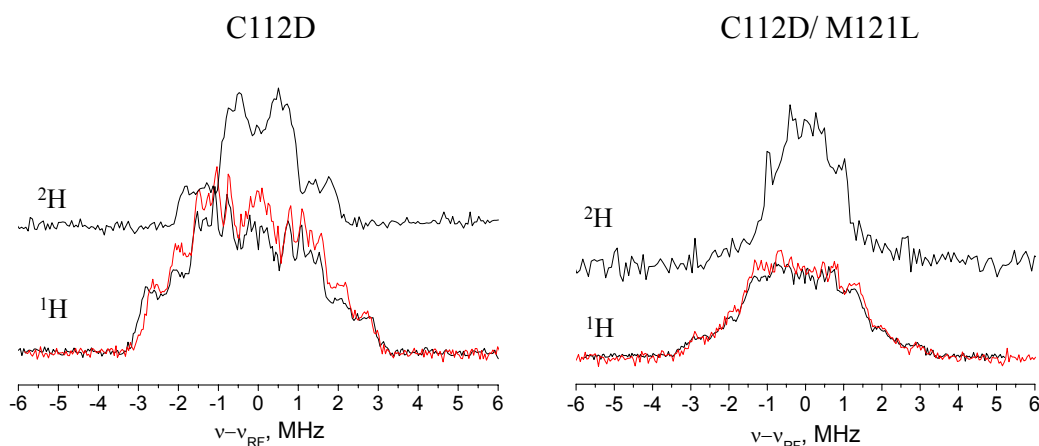


Figure. S6 Top: ^2H Mims ENDOR spectra of C112D and C112D/M121L in D_2O solutions (scale was multiplied by $\gamma(^1\text{H})/\gamma(^2\text{H})$). Bottom: ^1H Davies ENDOR spectra of these mutants in H_2O (red trace) and D_2O (solid trace). The spectra were acquired at the magnetic field where echo intensity is the largest.

Table S1 The assignment and frequencies (MHz) observed in the X-band HSCORE spectra of the mutant studied. Here we use in parenthesis the NQR (nuclear quadrupole resonance) notations. At exact cancellation the nuclear frequencies in the α -manifold are the same as the NQR frequencies (ν_0, ν_- , ν_+)

	C112D/M121F		C112D/M121L		C112D	
	g_{\perp}	g_{\parallel}	g_{\perp}	g_{\parallel}	g_{\perp}	g_{\parallel}
$\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{sq}1,2}^{\alpha} (\nu_{0,-})$ (a)	4.2,0.7	4.0,0.6	4.3,0.7		4.1,0.7	4.0,0.8
$\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{sq}1,2}^{\alpha} (\nu_{0,-})$ (b)	3.4,0.8	3.6,0.6	3.5,0.8	3.8,0.7	3.7,0.7	3.7,1.0
$\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{dq}}^{\alpha} (\nu_{+})$ (a)	4.2,1.5	4.0,1.5	4.3,1.5	4.1, 1.7	4.1,1.5	4.0,1.7
$\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{dq}}^{\alpha} (\nu_{+})$ (b)	3.6,1.5	3.6,1.5	3.5,1.6	3.7,1.7	3.7,1.6	3.7,1.8
$(\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{dq}}^{\alpha} + \nu_{\text{sq}1,2}^{\alpha})$ $(\nu_{0,-} + \nu_{+})$ (a)		4.0,2.2				
$(\nu_{\text{dq}}^{\beta}, \nu_{\text{dq}}^{\alpha} + \nu_{\text{sq}1,2}^{\alpha})$ $(\nu_{0,-} + \nu_{+})$ (b)		3.6,2.2				

Table S2. Summary of the Cu-H distances obtained from the crystal structures (C112D: 3FQY; C112D/M121L: 3FPY) and the corresponding dipolar coupling $T_{\perp}=1/2T_{\parallel}$.

double mutant C112D/ M121L	r, Å	T_{\perp} , MHz	single mutant C112D	r, Å	T_{\perp} , MHz
His46					
(non-exchangable)					
α	2.61	4.33		2.34	6.01
ε1	2.93	3.06		3.26	2.22
β	3.78	1.43		3.53	1.75
β	4.63	0.78		4.50	0.84
(exchangable)					
backbone amide	4.65	0.77		4.83	0.68
ε2	4.85	0.67		5.05	0.60
His117					
(non-exchangable)					
ε1	3.23	2.28		3.29	2.16
β	2.98	2.91		3.02	2.80
β	2.73	3.78		3.37	2.01
(exchangable)					
backbone amide	5.99	0.36		4.83	0.68
ε2	5.05	0.60		5.06	0.59
Phe114					
(non-exchangable)					
β	2.99	2.88		2.91	3.12
β	3.84	1.36		3.71	1.51
(exchangable)					
backbone amide	4.58	0.80		4.16	1.07
Leu121					
(non-exchangable)			Met121		
δ1	2.81	3.47	ε	3.49	1.81
δ1	4.06	1.15	ε	3.92	1.28
δ1	4.26	1.00	ε	4.92	0.65
Asn47					
(exchangable)					
backbone amide	6.16	0.33		4.04	1.17